

# THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

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BOOKS TODAY

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCEMENTS

NOTES ON OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS

CORRESPONDENCE

APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS

— Insert —

LIAISON

Library Association News-Sheet

VOL. 61 NO. 7

JULY 1959

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# The Library Association Record

Editor: A. J. Walford, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.A.

Vol. 61. No. 7.

JULY 1959

We regret that, owing to the printing dispute, the size of the RECORD and *Liaison* has been drastically reduced. Usual publication will be resumed as soon as circumstances permit.

## Books Today\*

By SIR WILLIAM HALEY, Editor of *The Times*

SOME lovers of Matthew Arnold who come across his *Discourses in America* are surprised to find the first lecture in it is on "Numbers". They are even more surprised, if they read it, to find it has nothing to do with the fourth book of the Old Testament, but really does deal with quantity—the amount of first-class human material a nation needs to be morally great, in other words, a theory of the *élite*. Arnold is not now the prophet he once was. Maybe because, in some things at any rate, he is no longer a prophet in the wilderness. In other things, events have belied him. I would like to quote you one extract from his Preface to *Discourses in America*. Which class it falls into I will leave you to decide.

"Our politics are 'battles of the kites and crows', of the Barbarians and the Philistines; each combatant striving to affirm himself still, while all the vital needs and instincts of our national growth demand, not that either of the combatants should be enabled to affirm himself, but that each should be transformed. Our aristocratical class, the Barbarians, have no perception of the real wants of the community at home. Our middle classes, the great Philistine power, have no perception of our real relations to the world abroad, no clue, apparently, for guidance, wherever that attractive and ever-victorious rhetorician, who is the Minister of their choice, may take them, except the formula of that submissive animal which carried the prophet Balaam. Our affairs are in the condition which, from such parties to our politics, might be expected. Yet amid all the difficulties and mortifications which beset us, with the Barbarians impossible, with the Philistines determining our present course, with our rising politicians seeking only that the mind of the Populace, when the Populace arrives at power, may be found in harmony with the mind of Mr. Carvell Williams, which they flatter themselves they have fathomed; with (and here I had better remind you it is still Matthew Arnold speaking seventy-four years ago, and not me today) the House of Lords a danger, and the House of Commons a scandal, and the general direction of affairs infelicitous as we see it—one consolation remains to us, and that no slight or unworthy one. Infelicitous the general direction of our affairs may be; but the individual

Englishman, whenever and wherever called upon to do his duty, does it invariably with the old energy, courage, virtue."

Now I have made that long quotation for five reasons.

As I hope to show, some part of it is apposite to my purpose. It is a piece of most excellent forthright prose. It shows how freely an eminent civil servant could speak in Queen Victoria's day, for Arnold was still in the Education Department as one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools when he wrote it.

It may lead one or two people here to read *Discourses in America*, which also contains a most interesting lecture on "Literature and Science", in which our present educational dilemma is outlined.

And lastly, in order to announce that what I am embarking upon is an address without numbers, or, if that is too pretentious, a talk without figures—at any rate so far as books are concerned.

You must surely by now be weary of the speakers who come before you to justify literature by referring to the number of millions by which the circulation of the volumes in your libraries has gone up, by the fact that so many new titles are produced every so many hours of the day and night, by the percentage increases in our export sales, or the rising or falling total of the volumes returned to you with chewed margins, showing that the books have been absorbed in more ways than one. It seems to me that all this indicates a febrile, invalidish, unhealthy kind of attitude, akin to that of the hypochondriac who is hourly taking his temperature, absurdly apprehensive and dejected when it is above or below the mark, and even more ridiculous in his strutting show of fitness and vigour when the augurs tell him all is well. (The Roberts Report, which must on the whole, have gladdened your hearts, is another matter.

\* An address given to the London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association, 25th February, 1959.

There figures were used rightly and appositely, with a practical purpose.)

Having said that, I must add that the health of books today strikes me as very flourishing indeed. "If you want to make people zealous, set them to fight", said Sir James Fitz-James Stephen—and this centenary month of Mill's noble essay *On Liberty* is an appropriate moment to salute Mill's greatest opponent; he was in the wrong of the argument, but he was a magnificent fighter and another writer of fine prose; his answer to Mill, *Liberty Equality and Fraternity*, written on a voyage home from India, is worth reading still. Some of his ideas may shock you, but they will cause you to think, and to value *On Liberty* all the more.

"If you want to make people zealous, set them to fight", to which I would add, if you want to get a high rate of production of anything, make it a form of munitions. This is precisely what is happening to books today. They are among the most potent weapons in the cold war—time bombs, whose effects may, perhaps, not be felt until a generation hence. And like all good munitions, they can be used by either side. We have heard much recently of the way in which the Communists are using our own books against us. Poor peoples in undeveloped countries, particularly in the Far East, are being supplied from Moscow with cheap editions of our English classics, with novels and textbooks, and other reading matter for which they long. The gain to the suppliers is twofold. They come to be regarded as the real friends of these hitherto uneducated peoples, the supporter and benefactor of the poor student, of the struggling enthusiast, and of the deprived scholar everywhere. And the confidence which such an obvious show of impartiality generates—what could be more impartial than to distribute the other side's books!—makes it easy to follow up such supplies with Communist books and propaganda. This has been going on for some time, on a scale few people in Britain have realized. Now at last we are awake to the danger. Dr. Charles Hill has been implored on all sides to find ways and means by which Britain can enter the field on her own behalf. If the peoples of the east—and particularly those in the Commonwealth—are to have Dickens, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, Gibbon, Galsworthy, or Mill's *On Liberty* (I would not put it past the Communists to distribute even that!), then let it be in British editions. We can then be sure they are unexpurgated. And their readers may turn to us for other things.

In itself this entry of books into the Cold War may seem to have little relevance. Is this not a specialized application of the book? Have books any *lasting* future this way? Is it likely to influence the status or well-being of books here in Britain? Well, there are two ways in which it seems to me this development is highly significant.

It shows us how empty of books the world, taken as a whole, is. There are still vast territories whose teeming populations have scarcely begun to read. And among the privileged few who can read, there is a great book hunger. If these people come to read, then the few with genius among them will come to write. We think of great literature as predominantly a European product, and so for 2,000 years it has been. Now there are stirrings everywhere. I have read poems in English written by Africans which show a new use of language, new symbols, thoughts, metaphors and concepts. Africa has not yet put its imprint on the world's literature. It will. So will Asia, in a way we cannot yet realize. I do not for a moment believe that the literature of the older peoples has come to a dead end. It is true that at present it is in a fallow period. But there have been many such periods in the past. I remember Sir John Squire once analysed the output of English literature over two centuries, decade by decade, and showed that there were many more ten-year periods without anything significant than there were with. But in the century ahead, new civilizations and new cultures are about to burgeon. It is in such cultures the possibilities of new greatness and fresh ideas lie. The books our great-great-grandchildren will read a hundred years from now will have an immeasurably wider range than those we read today. I would like to be alive to read the Canberra Book of Commonwealth Verse of 2059.

The second and even more important point about this "war of the books" is that it brings us up sharply against what books really are. Books can be many things to different men and women. We are not concerned with them tonight as objects of material beauty, as masterpieces of the printer's and binder's art. I would not undervalue that aspect of the book: it can give great pleasure, but it is an esoteric specialized appeal, never likely to be large enough in itself to cause books to survive. Nor are we really concerned with them as objects of commerce, though that, too, has its importance. It seems to me that books, fundamentally, are a means of communication—and nothing else.

But, you may say, it is precisely because we agree with you in this that we are so worried.

There are today so many other means of communication. There are newspapers (and some of the Sunday ones seem to be becoming small books); there are the magazines; there are the films; there is sound broadcasting; and there is television. Can the book possibly keep a foothold on the public attention among all these? We read of the hours even aristocratic and upper middle-class people—whom we thought had ceased with the Barbarians and Philistines of Arnold's day—now spend passive and pallid in front of their television sets. We are told that many of their old activities have been curtailed, that their habits have changed, that they do not go out, that they have ceased to write letters, that they rush home at a fixed time—and all in order to see the latest animated inanity flickering on a seventeen-inch screen. How can so quiet, and undramatic, and demanding an occupation as serious reading survive against such easy stimulants?

There is a grain of truth in all this—about as much as there is of the particular drug in many other much-advertised stimulants. It would be wrong to ignore the fact that television has made people, even intelligent people, cut other things out of their day, and that reading-time has had to give up its quota. But I think that we must take a longer view, and I would like to develop a point I put forward briefly elsewhere.

This concerns the comparatively short life of each new invention, particularly when it touches, even if only incidentally, public entertainment. Take the popular newspapers. Lord Northcliffe founded the *Daily Mail* in 1896. It can be said that it was then the popular newspaper began. All kinds of evils were forecast as likely to come from it. Some of them have, but a *total* drop in serious reading is not one of them. Nor did the popular newspaper sweep all before it or for long enjoy an unchallenged heyday. It had what I will call a monopoly in its particular field for 26 years. In 1922 broadcasting began. Mr. John Reith's vision in founding the B.B.C. was to affect the popular Press profoundly. It was in time to influence its contents and, because the newspapers were not prepared to stand their ground against its challenge, to change their nature. Broadcasting itself seemed set for a long, undisputed reign. It, too, lasted only twenty-six years. We can ignore the experimental beginnings of television by the B.B.C. in 1936, which came to an end when war broke out in September, 1939. But by 1948 the present tidal wave of television was gathering force, and has not yet reached its peak.

Although they enter my argument only as another example, it is worth pointing out that the films have had a similar experience. The silent film was expected to sweep everything before it, and did so from 1906 to 1926. Then came the talkies, which were to the silent film what television is to sound broadcasting, and more so as the talkies killed the silent film stone dead. (I hope that will never happen to sound broadcasting.) But not all the wealth or wits of Hollywood could extend the talkies' own supremacy beyond twenty-six years.

About 1952, television began to dethrone the cinema as popular entertainment No. 1. It did so almost absent-mindedly, a kind of side-swipe of the blow really aimed at sound broadcasting.

There is, of course, no magic in this period of twenty-five or twenty-six years. I would not pretend there is even a pattern. But I am sure there is a lesson. It is that no invention is final and ultimate. No matter how all-inclusive, or impressive, or devouring it seems, it has, in due course, to give way to another. And if it devotes itself primarily to entertainment, then the process is speeded up. It is in the nature of the public to be fairly quickly satiated of their lighter joys; the frequency and ubiquity of modern means of dissemination intensify the process. Popular music now has a shorter life than ever before; good plays are used up at such a rate that the supply threatens to run out. Television will be no exception to this rule. Because we cannot now even dimly foresee what will take its place is no assurance (I should, I suppose, say no threat) that there will not be *something*. And meanwhile, books will go marching on.

Why, you may ask, will this be so? Why should books be immune from the self-same cycle? How is it they can be guaranteed against new competition, obsolescence, and decay? There are three reasons.

The first is because books have proved themselves through 2,000 years to be a much more adaptable means of communication than any other. From stone blocks, through papyri, vellum, the Victorian three-decker, to the Penguin, Pelican, and other pocket editions of today, they have shown an adaptability to each new resource as the old became out-moded.

The secret is—and this is a vital consideration that is realized by all those who have had to control television and sound broadcasting—that the book is an almost infinitely fragmentable medium of communication. I had perhaps better explain that. The unconquerable enemy of all broadcasting is time. Its very ubiquity defeats it.

You may possibly have two, three, four, five, even ten or eleven simultaneous programmes available to each listener or viewer—although in this small island the higher figures are most unlikely—but even if you did reach such figures, the individual items they could put out between them would still be very limited. There are only so many hours a day in each programme, and when we remember that in this workaday world, in which everybody has to earn a living, the hours for the great majority of people are almost automatically restricted to meal times and the evening, then the number of different programmes which even the most enlightened and independent station can offer is microscopic. And so far, few television stations can afford to be enlightened or independent. For good or for ill their pervasiveness means they are for the masses. They have the power to go into every home in their field of transmission and so high are their costs, so great is what they have at stake, that go into every home they must. They are therefore inevitably drawn down to the largest cross-section of the social and cultural pyramid. That means an entertainment appeal.

I now come to my second reason. Even if we did have ten television stations, and even if they did transmit nothing but worthwhile things from 7 to 11 p.m. every evening—even that offering (which has to be taken by the public willy-nilly at the broadcaster's own speed and own time) would be infinitesimal to what is on offer by the world of books.

It may be argued that this is to suppose a level of desire on the part of the public which is simply non-existent, or at least does not exist in the proportions I am implying. To this I would reply with my third reason—and go on to back it up with two counter-arguments. The third reason is that so far nothing has yet equalled the book for the transmission of ideas. When I was Director-General of the B.B.C., I was sometimes driven to think that one of the main purposes of Third Programme talks was to get them into *The Listener*, or, better still, transformed into books.

The spoken word is ephemeral. The televised word is distracting. Only the printed word is enduring and capable of being fully studied and understood.

My two counter-arguments—to the proposition that a sufficiently high level of serious public interest does not exist to ensure that the demand to read shall endure—are these.

The first is that the level is already higher than we think. The number of serious-minded people

in the United Kingdom to whom books, serious newspapers, and things like the Third Programme can make some appeal, is between three-quarters of a million people and a million. Not an impressive figure, does someone say? It is one in every fifty or seventy men, women, children, and babies in the United Kingdom.

It is also, by all the tests that can be applied, many times greater than it was fifty years ago. That brings me to my second counter-argument. Not enough attention is paid to the spreading effects of education. Even when we consider them at all, we do so with far too short-sighted a view of time. We have had really general education for a comparatively small number of years. What it has achieved, when we consider all the many interests stacked against it, and all the obstacles in the way of its fruition, is remarkable. I believe the effects will snow-ball. The effects will not merely be cumulative but will multiply.

The interests of life are multiplying also. Some of them may take up the time that might otherwise have gone to reading. (Let me make the point in passing that there is no virtue in reading by itself.) But others will open up new vistas of the mind, will arouse new interests, which books will encourage and serve. And with the greater amount of leisure that the succeeding generations are bound to have, then no matter what new toy or triviality will by then have been added on top of television, there will be time for all.

Will the ordinary man want all? And if not, will he choose the better? This is a perennial question. It worried even so firm an optimist about education as John Stuart Mill. I would like to answer it with a quotation from him I have used before. I do so because no one has put the dilemma more clearly. And it is in many ways one of the major dilemmas of our age.

"It may be objected" (he wrote), "that many who are capable of the higher pleasures, occasionally, under the influence of temptation, postpone them to the lower. But this is quite compatible with a full appreciation of the intrinsic superiority of the higher. Men often, from inferiority of character, make their election for the nearer good, though they know it to be the less valuable; and this no less when the choice is between two bodily pleasures, than when it is between bodily and mental. They pursue sensual indulgences to the injury of health, though perfectly aware that health is the greater good. It may be further objected, that many who begin with youthful enthusiasm for everything noble, as they advance in years, sink into indolence and selfishness. But I do not believe that those who undergo this common change voluntarily choose the lower description of pleasure in preference to the higher. I believe that before they devote themselves exclusively to the one, they have already become incapable of the other. Capacity for the nobler feelings is in most natures a very tender plant, easily killed, not only by hostile influences, but by mere

want of sustenance; and in the majority of young persons it speedily dies away if the occupations to which their position in life has devoted them, and the society into which it has thrown them, are not favourable to keeping that higher capacity in exercise. Men lose their high aspirations as they lose their intellectual tastes, because they have not time or opportunity for indulging them; and they addict themselves to inferior pleasures, not because they deliberately prefer them, but because they are either the only ones to which they have access, or the only ones which they are any longer capable of enjoying. It may be questioned whether anyone who has remained equally susceptible to both classes of pleasures, ever knowingly and calmly preferred the lower; though many in all ages have broken down in an ineffectual attempt to combine both."

That is a long quotation, but I believe it is not only a declaration of faith but a statement of profound truth. It is worth constant reflection and study. It was with those words of Mill very much in mind that I started and established the Third Programme. There are those who say I was wrong; and who would add (a little more diffidently, I hope) that Mill was wrong. Again, I think they take too short a view. If we are going to believe that Education—the very word means "a drawing out"—is incapable of freeing the mind and the spirit for higher pleasures, then we must take a very poor view of mankind, indeed.

I do not take a poor view of mankind. There are three thousand years of history, despite the follies and vices of classes and individuals, to confirm Arnold's faith in "the old energy, courage, and virtue" not only of Englishmen, but of most civilized men.

Is, then, everything in the garden lovely? Is there nothing for you, or anyone else, to do but to sit back and wait for the harvest? There is much to be done. There is a tremendous challenge. There is also a tremendous opportunity. At one end of the line there is the fact that books are becoming too dear. I know that experts can do sums and show that in real money values books are cheaper than they were in Victorian days. But then reading did not spread so far through all classes. Today books are a problem to the pockets not only of ordinary people but of librarians, of committees, of schools, and even of rich institutions. (And here I would like to pay a tribute to Sir Allen Lane. We have had Penguin books for 23 years now. How many millions have been sold I do not know. But the energy with which he has persisted in meeting every economic obstacle, the tenacity with which he has maintained his initial standards, and the editorial imagination he and his colleagues have shown in commissioning original works are worthy of all possible praise and admiration.

I have often wondered whether, taking things altogether, Sir Allen Lane is not the greatest educator and, in the field of ideas, the greatest benefactor, of our time.)

Paper backs are only one of the many ways the book has developed in its long history. What will come next? I am sure the old production techniques are about out-moded. Even though we have enjoyed a twenty years' boom, they will eventually price themselves out of the market. Some books of lasting worth are already unobtainable and cannot be reprinted because of the cost. Already new methods of photo-setting are being experimented with; possibly a cheaper material than paper will be invented; the whole principles of binding may change.

The will of the book to survive—indeed, to strengthen its hold—has been indomitable. I do not believe it is suddenly going to fail. Above all, not in the generations immediately ahead, when, as I said at the outset, the field of ideas is going to be so immeasurably widened in every way, and when the opportunity and demand are going to be, even more immeasurably, greater than ever before.

Will one of the new techniques be books on tape? Shall we have, in effect, talking books instead of printed ones? I do not see why we should object to this, if it were practicable. It is, I must repeat once again, the contents—that is, the ideas that books convey—that matter. (And ideas can be conveyed as effectively in fiction as in treatises on philosophy.) Libraries on tape could, I should think, take up much less room. Many of you have already taken to circulating gramophone records to your members; a few lend pictures. What does the nature of the physical materials through which ideas are conveyed matter, so long as the mind, imagination, and spirit are served? As the Barbarians and the Philistines die out, as we slowly become a more aesthetically appreciative and educated nation, the more natural will it be for the public library to become the community centre for culture. All the same, I do not see how books on tape, or speaking books of any kind, will ever be practicable. It would not be easy to flick the tape back and forth to check given passages; the "book" would have to be taken in at the speaker's pace. Skipping would be impossible because things cannot be laid out ahead before the ear as they can before the eye. The power to memorize passages would be so arduous as almost automatically to be defeated. We should be back to many of the fatal inflexibilities of broadcasting once again.

This may seem a fanciful digression, an idea too unreal for serious consideration. I believe the future holds so many unknowns for us, the present has so many commonplaces that were once totally unforeseen, that we should exclude no possibility.

Can we even exclude the possibility that one day the book *will* die? Of course, we cannot. "All things flow" is one of the truest of all Greek sayings. Death is the price of life and in the end nothing escapes paying it. Thomas Mann, in his famous essay on "Goethe and Tolstoy", suggests that the same thought may have come to each of these great men in old age. They were such fine specimens. They had such noble gifts. They had retained their faculties in full flower to so great an age. Was it not just possible that at last God had decided to make an exception and not the break the mould? So may we also be tempted to think of books. Does not all I have been saying add up to this?

It does not. Some time, somewhere, in the

aeons ahead, a kind of human being may be evolved with faculties that have no need for books. Some day the apex of the book will be past and we shall not know it. What is true of men and women is true of their activities also.

C. E. Montague wrote. "There is no one day of which you can say: 'My youth ended then. On the Monday the ball of my vision had eagles that flew unabashed in the sun. On the Tuesday it hadn't.' The season of rapture goes out like a tide that has turned; a time has come when the mud flats are bare; but, long after the ebb has set in, any wave that has taken a special strength of its own from some combination of flukes out at sea may cover them up for a moment—may even throw itself far up the beach, making as if to recapture the lost high-water mark."

But if there is anyone here who has about books the feelings so movingly described by Montague about men, then I think he or she is very premature. Not for many generations to come will the book begin to approach its meridian. The time to worry about its decline is not yet.

#### Specialized Final Courses at the North-Western Polytechnic

The Department of Librarianship at the North-Western Polytechnic arranges courses approximately once in three years for most of the special alternative subjects in the Final Examination. Persons working with material in the subjects covered are invited to join a class even though they may not be taking the examination. Unless otherwise indicated, courses begin during the last week in September.

Part III (a) (iv) English Literature 1780-1900. January to December, 1960. (Lecturer: Mrs. L. M. Harrison, B.A. (*née* Johns)).

Part III (a) (v) English and American Literature 1900-. (Lecturer: Mrs. L. M. Harrison, B.A. (*née* Johns)).

Part III (c) Literature and Librarianship of the Social Sciences. Students taking this examination will be assisted by the lecture series, "The Use of Business Information", from February to April, 1960. These lectures will survey the main sources of business information, from the user's point of view. They will not, of course, cover the whole examination syllabus. (Lecturers: Mr. K. A. Mallaber, F.L.A., Mr. P. M. de Paris, F.L.A., Mr. P. R. Lewis, F.L.A.)

Part II (d) Literature and Librarianship of Science and Technology. *Second Paper* (i) Mathematical and Physical Sciences, pure and applied (excluding Chemistry). September to December, 1959.

Part III (e) Literature and Librarianship of the Fine Arts (excluding Music). (Lecturer: Miss J. Birt, B.A., A.L.A. and other Lecturers.)

Part IV (b) Library Work with Young People. A six weeks' full-time course is planned from April to June, 1960. (Course Lecturer: Miss J. Butler, A.L.A.)

Part IV (e) Dissemination of Information. (Our intention is to offer this course annually. Lecturer: Mr. B. C. Vickery, M.A.)

*Specialist Certificate*. Hospital Library Work. A series of lectures will be held from October to December, 1959.

Details of the series of lectures for Senior Librarians on "The Library and its Users: Studies in Public Relations", will be given in *The London Librarian*.

It may help students to plan their studies if they note that courses or lecture series relevant to the following examinations are planned for 1960-61.

Part II (c) Special Library Administration.

Part III (a) (iii) English Literature 1660-1780. January to December, 1961.

Part III (d) Literature and Librarianship of Science and Technology. *Second Paper* (ii) Chemistry and Chemical Technology.

Part III (h) Literature and Librarianship of History and Archaeology.

It will assist arrangements if students intending to take any of the above courses will inform the Head of the Department, Mr. P. H. Sewell, F.L.A.

# The Library Association

## Register of Chartered Librarians

At the May, 1959, Council meeting, 3 Fellows and 23 Associates were elected to the Register as follows:

**Fellows:** Hikins, H. R. (1959), Liverpool P.L.; Statham, M. H. W., M.A. (1958), London Univ. L.; Webb, M. C. H. (1958), Staffs. Co.L.

**Associates:** Bailey, P. (Mrs.) (1958), Cheshire Co.L.; Brazier, P. M. (Miss) (1958), Herts. Co.L.; Brown, H. (1957), previously Surrey Co.L.; Clark, E. M. (Miss) (1958), Bucks. Co.L.; Crocker, P. A. (Miss) (1957), Chelsea P.L.; Cronshaw, P. (Mrs.) (1955), Commonwealth Scientific and Indus. Res. Org. L.; Davis, A. M. (Miss) (1958), Wandsworth P.L.; Day, A. E., B.A. (1958), Lewisham P.L.; Gillibrand, B. M. (Miss) (1958), Ashton-under-Lyne P.L.; Glass, M. (Mrs.) (1957), Oxford P.L.; Heaton, E. (Miss), M.A. (1957), previously Manchester P.L.; Henderson, A. J. (Miss) (1957), Coventry P.L.; Howard, R. A. (1958), Hampstead P.L.; Jordan, P. J. (1956), Salford P.L.; Maco, N. (Miss) (1957), Hampstead P.L.; Neagle, V. E. G. M. (Miss) (1954), Shell International Petroleum Co.L.; Ofori-Atta, G. A. (Miss) (1957), Accra P.L.; Ould, V. W. (Miss) (1957), Chelmsford P.L.; Rooker, M. E. (Miss), B.A. (1955), Huddersfield Training Coll. L.; Voysey, J. P. (Miss) (1958), Worthing P.L.; Ward, R. (Mrs.) (1957), Oswaldtwistle P.L.; Whilde, M. B. (Miss), B.A. (1956), Sheffield P.L.; Wines, J. M. (Miss), B.A. (1958), London Univ. L.

## Syllabus Revision

The following revisions of the Syllabus in Registration, Group A(ii) were approved at the meeting of the Register and Examinations Executive Committee held on Friday, 29th May, 1959. They will now lie upon the table and be reconsidered at the meeting of the Register and Examinations Executive Committee on 27th November, 1959 and, if then approved, they will come into operation at the Summer, 1961, examination.

**Delete** "The Anglo-American, Cutter and British Museum rules;"

**Substitute** "The Anglo-American rules and the broad general features of Cutter's rules, the British Museum rules, the ALA (1949) rules, the Library of Congress rules for descriptive cataloging and the ALA filing rules;"

**Add at end of Syllabus** "Use in cataloguing of the British national bibliography and its services".

## British Books for Overseas

On 22nd June Dr. Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, announced in the House of Commons the Government's proposals for encouraging the flow of British publications overseas.

After outlining measures aimed at increasing the sale of British books in other countries, he described two proposals affecting libraries.

He said that the British Council expected to spend

about £650,000 in 1959 on their library services and presentations. The Government intended to authorise a further expansion of library services in several countries and to increase the Council's resources for presentations of books and periodicals abroad.

The Government would also assist through the British Council in the development of library systems in a number of Colonial territories, including the establishment of central libraries, regional branches, book vans and book boxes.

## L.A. Publications

We regret that publication of Walford's *Guide to reference material*, the Special Subject List on *Handicapped children in Britain*, and the *Subject Index to Periodicals*, Annual Cumulation for 1958 and first Quarterly issue for 1959, all of which were expected June/July, has been delayed by the printing dispute.

Other works delayed in proof stage are: *The literature of the social sciences* (P. R. Lewis), and *Subject catalogues: headings and structure* (E. J. Coates).

## A.A.L. Correspondence Courses

REVISION COURSES, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, 1959

A limited number of *Registration* and *Final* courses will be available for the session September-December. These short-period courses are reserved exclusively for those students who have already sat the examination in the subjects required.

The closing date for application is 25th August; it must be emphasized that after this date no application will be considered. Overseas students are ineligible.

## FULL LENGTH COURSES

Application for F.P.E., Registration, and Final courses beginning Autumn 1959, must be completed and returned by 30th September. Full particulars of the courses offered are given in the current edition of the *Students' handbook*.

## FORMS, FEES AND ENQUIRIES

Application for forms must be accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes and should be sent to the A.A.L. Hon. Education and Sales Officer, Mr. J. S. Davey, F.L.A., 49 Halstead Gardens, Winchmore Hill, London, N.21. The fee for each course, both revision and full length, is £3 10s. 0d. Students outside Europe taking full length courses are charged 10s. extra for each course.

## The Jacketeer

The Jacketeer (for making individual slip cases) which was described by Mr. Kenneth Povey, the inventor, in the *Library Association Record* for February, 1959, can be seen in the Library Association Library at Chaucer House. Demonstrations of this very useful binding appliance can be arranged by appointment with the Librarian.

## L.A. Annual Report, 1958

Please make the following amendment on page 30:—  
HENDERSON.—On 7th August, 1958, Mr. H. HENDERSON, F.L.A., Librarian of the Greenock Library (Watt Library).

## L.A. Year Book 1959

Please make the following amendment on page 384: 1952 YEATMAN, Mrs. V. (née Storey), Child. Lib., New Malden Br., Surrey.

AY

## Notes on Out-of-Print Books

Further to my comments in the April, 1959 issue on negotiations for James Farrell titles, I am indebted to Mr. R. Astall of the Research Department Library of Metropolitan-Vickers for drawing my attention to paper-back copies. I have since been in communication with Panther Books who inform me that their publishing programme is as follows:—

*Young Lonigan*, published February 1959, 2s. 6d.; *The young manhood of Studs Lonigan*, April 1959, 3s. 6d.; *Judgment day*, due June 1959. Other James Farrell titles already published are *French girls are vicious*, *Saturday night*, and *Ellen Rogers*. To be published during 1959 are *A dangerous woman* (due August), and *The girls at the Sphinx* (due October). Also listed in Panther Books' Summer Catalogue is Henry Bellamann's *Kings row*.

With reference to the titles negotiated by London and Home Counties Branch on behalf of the Youth Libraries Section, I have recently been informed by Frederick Muller that they expect to re-issue in Autumn 1959, *Pegeen* by Hilda van Stockum, 12s. 6d., and *Blue willow* by Doris Gates, 10s. On the other hand, Longmans have at present no plans to reprint *In his little black waistcoat* by Kiddell-Monroe.

The April "Notes" included some criticisms of book trade organization to which "Magliabechi" replied in *The bookseller* of 9th May. I have since heard from the Booksellers Association that, as a result of their Cambridge Course in April, they are taking up the suggestion of a Joint Committee with publishers to look into the whole question of distribution. The possibility of co-operation with librarians is being borne in mind.

NORMAN TOMLINSON

### Librarians Lodge No. 6966

A meeting of the Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall, Parkhill Road, Torquay, on Tuesday, September 22nd at 6.0 p.m. R. W. Bro. Marcus K. Milne, Provincial Grand Master of Aberdeen (S.C.) will give a short talk on Freemasonry. Dinner will be served at the Imperial Hotel, Parkhill Road, at a cost of 20/- per head after the meeting. Brethren who wish to attend the meeting and dine afterwards please communicate with the Lodge Secretary, Henry G. Gray, L.G.R., F.L.A., 5, Chelmsford Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11., before September 10th. Early application is advised owing to limited accommodation.

## Correspondence

(Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible.)

### PUBLISHERS' INFERIOR BINDING

MR. K. G. E. HARRIS, M.A., F.L.A., Chief Cataloguer, Bradford Public Libraries, writes:

I am sure that other librarians must be worried about the production of so many expensive art books in perfect binding. Our latest example is the Rainbird publication *The mosaics in the Church of St. Mark in Venice*. The binding of the book was so insecure that it began to disintegrate even before it was put into stock. If this were an isolated instance, there would be little cause for complaint, but there seems to be a growing tendency to use an unsewn binding for art books. It is not so long ago since we had to return almost a whole Skira series.

It is important that publishers should realize that a heavy paper is not suitable for perfect binding and that the purchaser who is willing to spend 7 or 8 guineas on a book expects that the product will stand up to reasonable use. Indeed, most libraries would be willing to pay a few shillings extra for a sound sewn binding.

Pressure from individual libraries is having only a limited effect. There would appear to be a case for the Library Association re-opening the whole question of book binding, with particular reference to publishers' inferior unsewn casings.

### B.N.B. NOTATION

MR. F. J. BUNGAY, F.L.A., Lending Librarian, Hendon Public Library, writes:

Other tutors for the First Professional examination might care to know that I have raised with the senior examiner the question of the introduction in the B.N.B. of lower-case letters to indicate form and other common subdivisions (see B.N.B., 6th May, 1959, page 2).

He agrees that at this level of the examinations, students need only be informed that such "impurities" in the notation are a domestic arrangement which will become apparent at a later stage in their studies; no deviations from normal instruction on Dewey notation or form subdivisions are indicated.

The senior examiner reiterates the place of B.N.B. in the First Professional students' syllabus as a bibliography, remarking that questions will not be concerned with the way the B.N.B. uses or amends the classification scheme on which it is based.

## L.A. SALARIES

MR. L. G. LOVELL, F.L.A., *Chief Librarian of Rotherham*, writes:

Advertised in *The Times literary supplement* of 5th June was the post of Librarian and Research Officer to the Association. I consider it deplorable that we of all bodies should offer to our own librarian what is, in my view, an utterly inadequate salary for the duties and responsibilities involved.

It would, in my opinion, have been justifiable for the Association to set an example by offering for this post a salary which would have been in the nature of a "pacemaker" for posts of the type, but if the Association felt that it could not afford the figure in excess of £2,000 p.a., that this would have involved, I feel that on a sober assessment of the duties and responsibilities and position in professional affairs that this post should occupy, the least that could be respectably offered is about £1,800 a year—say Grade E.

The salary offered (£1,390 p.a. maximum) is considerably less than many small-town librarians such as myself are receiving, and at which we often consider ourselves underpaid: in the same issue of *The Times literary supplement* is an advertisement for a department head in the Liverpool Public Libraries at a salary £230 a year higher (Grade C), which difference is increased by the substantial difference in London and provincial living costs. If Mr. Henrik Jones is to be adequately replaced, a person with wide personal experience not only of librarianship in the public library sense, but also of special librarianship and technical documentation will be needed: if government departments pay £1,500-£2,000 a year for such people to run their libraries, we shall certainly not get one for less—and how can we expect others to give proper remuneration to librarians, when we ourselves set an example of such parsimony?

Another matter is brought to light by this advertisement. I have always understood that, after the Secretary, Mr. Jones was the senior member of the L.A.'s staff. If the salary now offered is similar to that we have been paying Mr. Jones, we have been grossly underpaying him for many years, and also, by inference, grossly underpaying our other librarianship-qualified officials, who presumably are paid the same or less. If, in fact, to take one example, we are currently valuing our Education Officer's services at this derisory rate, at a time when, of the people I assume he will meet every day

in the course of his duties, an H.M.I. of Schools is paid £2,500 or so, L.E.A. Directors of Education £2,000-£4,000 and upwards and Senior Lecturers at Library Schools up to £1,678, we have been indulging in a particularly nasty example of sweated labour—made nastier by the loud noise we have making in the last few years about underpayment of librarians by others.

Finally, in less disputatious vein, I would like, as one individual member of the Association, to thank Mr. Henrik Jones for all he has done for me personally over the years. The many occasions I have asked his help have all been those on which I myself, as a trained librarian, have drawn blank, and I have never once been disappointed, but have invariably received an immediate, full and pertinent answer to my enquiries. I wish I could say I had always given the satisfaction to my readers that Mr. Jones has given me.

[The salary scale for the appointment of Librarian and Research Officer was fixed by Council in May 1959, in the light of salaries then paid to other members of the staff. At the same meeting it was agreed that from the autumn of this year a Deputy Secretary should be appointed at a salary of £1,600-£2,000 p.a. and in September the Staff Sub-committee intend to review all other existing gradings.—ED.]

## EARLY CHILDREN'S BOOKS

MR. N. E. DAIN, F.L.A., *Spanish Mill, East Rigton, near East Keswick, near Leeds*, writes:

The publication of the catalogue of children's books collected by Mr. Osborne is a bibliographical event of importance, since it is the foremost and the major bibliography in its field. Before that event, pride of place was to be given either to Mr. Muir's wonderful history with its marked bibliographical treatment or to Gamuchian, *Les livres de l'enfance*, which contained a large range of titles and plates, but which was, as all commercially-based catalogues must be, haphazard in its coverage, and devoid of scholarly coherence or bibliographical accuracy. Both of those works are praiseworthy as check-lists and as handbooks for historical reference. Runners-up in the bibliographical stakes were Darton's, and Field's extensive, but non-bibliographical histories (more concerned with the didactic kinds of books than with those intended to provide amusement), a few foreign, national histories, and the N.B.L. catalogue of the Bussell Collection, which, like Mr. Osborne's, has left the country in which most of the books were produced. The C.B.E.L. and

the B.M. Catalogues are not easily used by the specialist, while the former of the two is both deficient and inaccurate for early children's literature. Against such a background the Osborne Catalogue gleams, with but a few faults.

Incidentally I understand that the B.M. has literally heaps of children's books which have hardly been disturbed since they were dumped there in unwilling compliance by publishers in the 19th century, and of course they are not in the catalogues.

As a collector of (*inter alia*) early children's books, I am aiming at a range as full as that of Mr. Osborne. Although my collection is at present to be numbered in hundreds where Mr. Osborne's is in thousands, it is already an important array of such literature extending by intention (with exceptional cases) only to ca. 1870. It may well finish, as has Mr. Osborne's, as an important library of such materials as have instructed as well as amused many past generations from Elizabeth the First onwards. Unlike Mr. Osborne, I shall ensure that it stays permanently in this country, and I am not going to confine it to English children's books.

There is no easily accessible collection of importance in Britain so far as I am aware. One cannot describe as such the unrecorded items which have been dumped in the B.M., according to rumour, and books have never been readily accessible in whole classes in the B.M. The carefully guarded items in the Victoria and Albert Museum are certainly not accessible without special arrangements. The collections which I have seen in provincial libraries are mere scatterings of early items compared either with the Osborne Collection or with that at which I am aiming, and there is amongst public librarians a general ignorance of both the history and the bibliography of the almost endless range of juveniles' books, many of which are, so far as booksellers' catalogues and libraries' stocks indicate the position, now only to be known as titles in the publishers' advertisements in the books which have survived.

I have already purchased since the war a wide range of early juvenile books in spite of limited means and the growing competition amongst bibliographical cognoscenti, and I have a valuable nucleus. If any one who possesses children's books published before 1870, or much more usefully before 1825, would care to submit the titles and details, I should be very happy to consider their purchase, if the items are still required for my collection.

### A STRAY BOOK

MISS D. DRAKE, F.L.A., *Technical Librarian, British Cast Iron Research Association*, writes:

May I invoke your assistance to return a book to its own home, please? The Library of the British Cast Iron Research Association has had in its possession for several months a bound (half leather) volume of the *Automobile engineer*, v. 36; this has no book plate nor any other mark of identification in it, arrived without any covering letter, and has since been unclaimed. I think it was sent to us initially by mistake. We have made enquiries of several libraries and of the Regional Library Bureau, but have been unable to find the owner. If any library has lost a volume of this date and will apply to me, quoting the colour of the binding, I should be happy to return it.

### POSTAGE STAMPS

MR. J. G. O'LEARY, F.S.A., F.L.A., *Borough Librarian of Dagenham*, writes:

I still intend to beat this puny child because I had postage stamps to the value of ninepence from Hampstead this morning.

I am not worried about additional work for the accountant when postal orders are sent because that is what accountants are for, and they are better paid and more numerous than our own staff. I don't want a collection of other people's postage stamps, for which we must account to Audit. If all libraries adopt the recommendation of the Roberts Report and pay all expenses in the borrowing of books, there will be no worry as to whether there is 6d. on a postal order or 1s. 6d.

### LANCASHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY

MR. J. G. O'LEARY, F.S.A., F.L.A., *County Secretary, Victoria History of the County of Essex*, writes:

I would like to call the attention of your readers to the new volume of the Victoria County History of Essex which is a bibliography of the County, and its completion owes a great deal to librarians in the County of Essex. The principles on which it is compiled might usefully engage the attention of anybody contemplating a county bibliography. The volume consists of more than 350 pages and, up to the time of printing, could be termed exhaustive.

The frontispiece of this volume is the house, (Valence House, Dagenham) in which this letter is being written. I reflect on this with pride because it acknowledges what we librarians in the County have done for this work.

## Obituaries

**HUSTINGS.**—We regret to note the death of Mr. P. J. Hastings, Assistant, Lancaster Public Library, in March.

**PURNELL.**—It is with very great regret that we record the passing of Christopher James Purnell, C.B.E., M.A.(Oxford), F.R.S.L., at the age of just on 81. He was formerly Secretary and Librarian of the London Library, and was one of the last of the librarians the like of which we shall not see again in these days of mechanization and such things. I had known him for a great many years, partly through association with his late younger brother, Rutherford, whom I succeeded at Croydon when he went to Australia in 1913. His early training goes back as far as 1896 at the Bodleian Library, where he remained until he went to the London Library in 1906.

My main relations with him arose through his work on the invaluable London Library catalogues and their supplements, first produced in collaboration with the late Sir Hagberg Wright, and later under his own initiative up to the last year or so of his life.

Cataloguers who, like myself, have been fortunate enough to have access to these catalogues will know to what extent we had occasion to refer to them from time to time for authoritative rulings regarding author forms, etc. As a cataloguer we shall see few of his like again.

As Honorary Secretary of the Cataloguing Rules Sub-Committee, I can testify to his value and interest as a member since 1951. Always modest and unassuming, his quiet contributions to our discussions were invaluable; his knowledge of such codes as the Bodleian and the British Museum was encyclopaedic. My colleagues on the Sub-Committee will wish to be associated with this small tribute to the memory of a great librarian and even greater cataloguer, a scholar and gentleman.

Almost invariably after our monthly meetings I enjoyed the pleasure and privilege of walking with him as far as the British Museum; he would usually be going there or to Burlington House to see some literary or cultural exhibition, in many of which he took a great interest and possessed a wide knowledge.

HENRY A. SHARP

## Appointments and Retirements

**ARNOLD.**—Mrs. A. M. N. Arnold, B.A., A.L.A. (née Plumb), Assistant, L.C.C. Education Library Service, to be Teacher-Librarian, Northamptonshire Co.L.

**ARNOLD.**—Mr. J. P. Arnold, Assistant, Westminster P.L., to be Senior Van Assistant, Northamptonshire Co.L.

**BAKER.**—Mr. R. Baker, A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Battersea P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Exmouth P.L., Devon Co.L.

**BATES.**—Mr. A. T. Bates, A.L.A., Assistant Librarian in charge Burley Branch, Leeds P.L., to be Branch Supervisor, West Bromwich P.L.

**BELL.**—Mrs. M. S. Bell, A.L.A. (née Richardson), Librarian in charge, Knaresborough Travelling Library, W. Riding Co.L., to be Senior Assistant, Otley Region Hq., W. Riding Co.L.

**BENEDIKZ.**—Mr. B. S. Benedikz, M.A., Senior Assistant, Bletchley Branch, Bucks. Co.L., to be Assistant, Durham Univ.L.

**BEST.**—Miss J. Best, Children's Librarian, Brighouse P.L., to be Children's Librarian, Evan Davies Civic Library, Fremantle, W. Australia.

**BRADLEY.**—Mr. C. Bradley, M.A., A.L.A., Chief Cataloguer, St. Marylebone P.L., to be Branch Librarian, St. John's Wood Branch.

**CHALK.**—Mr. N. F. Chalk, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Exmouth P.L., to be Readers' Aids Adviser, Devon, Co.L. Hq.

**CHAMPION.**—Mr. R. H. Champion, A.L.A., Schools Librarian, Montgomeryshire Co.L., to be Regional Librarian, Warwick Region, Warwickshire Co.L.

**CHESTER.**—Miss A. E. Chester, A.L.A., Regional Branch Librarian, Uttoxeter, Staffs. Co.L., to be Regional Librarian, Trent Valley Region, Notts. Co.L.

**CLAYTON.**—Mrs. P. E. Clayton (née Fullard), Branch Librarian, Retford Branch, Notts. Co.L., to be District Librarian, Darton, W. Riding Co.L.

**CRAWLEY.**—Mr. D. C. E. Crawley, F.L.A., Chief Assistant, Beckenham P.L., to be Deputy Borough Librarian.

**CREASEY.**—Mr. J. Creasey, B.A., to be Assistant, Dr. Williams's Library.

**CURRIE.**—Mr. C. W. H. Currie, M.A., LL.B., F.L.A., Borough Librarian of Bromley, to be College Librarian, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Univ. of London.

**DAVIES.**—Mr. J. I. Davies, Assistant, Denbighshire Co.L., to be Assistant, Cardiff P.L.

**DEVINE.**—Miss M. M. Devine, A.L.A., Assistant-in-charge, Ripon Travelling L., W. Riding Co.L., to be Mobile Librarian, Marlborough Area, Wilts. Co.L.

**ELDRIDGE.**—Miss J. W. Eldridge, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Swindon P.L., to be Senior Librarian, Hackney P.L.

**FORSYTH.**—Mr. J. Forsyth, A.L.A., Librarian, Art Dept., Edinburgh P.L., to be Assistant Lecturer in Russian, Univ. Coll. of N. Staffordshire.

**GARRARD.**—Miss D. J. Garrard, Assistant, Ipswich P.L., to be Boys' and Girls' Librarian, North Bay P.L., Ontario.

**GIFFORD.**—Miss S. M. Gifford, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Wilts. Co.L., to resign.

**HARDING.**—Mr. F. J. W. Harding, M.A., B.Litt., A.L.A., Librarian, Birkbeck College, to be Librarian, Univ. Coll. of Wales, Swansea.

**HARGREAVES.**—Miss P. M. Hargreaves, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant, Durham Univ. L., to be Librarian, Hockerill Training College.

**HARROP.**—Miss D. A. Harrop, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Crumpsall District, Manchester P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Stroud Branch, Gloucestershire Co.L.

**HENBEST.**—Miss P. M. Henbest, A.L.A., Children's Librarian, Aldershot P.L., to be Cataloguer, Wanganui P.L., New Zealand.

**HERBERT.**—Mrs. J. S. Herbert, A.L.A., Mobile Librarian, Wilton Region, Wilts. Co.L., to resign.

**HOPTROUGH.**—Mr. H. S. Hoptrough, A.L.A., Cartilage Travelling Librarian, Cumberland Co.L., to be District Technical Librarian, Notts. Co.L.

**HORNE.**—Mr. A. J. Horne, A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Royal Institution of Great Britain, to be Librarian, Commonwealth Institute.

**JACKSON.**—Mr. A. B. Jackson, Assistant, Huddersfield P.L., to be Reference Librarian, Bedford P.L.

**JOB.**—Mr. D. E. V. Job, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Hackney P.L., to be Senior Librarian.

KILBY.—Miss E. A. Kilby, Assistant, N. Riding Co.L., to be Assistant, Newcastle P.L.

KING.—Miss C. M. King, A.L.A., Chief Assistant, Malvern P.L. has retired.

LAWRENCE.—Miss P. A. Lawrence, A.L.A., Assistant, Children's Dept., Kensington P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Schools Library Service, Bucks. Co.L.

LONDON.—Mr. J. W. London, A.L.A., Area Librarian, E. Barnet Area, Herts. Co.L., to be Deputy Librarian, Great Yarmouth P.L.

LEWIS.—Mr. J. D. Lewis, Senior Assistant, Ilford P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Hackney P.L.

MANNING.—Mr. A. J. Manning, B.A., A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Staveley Region, Derbyshire Co.L., to be Senior Assistant, Reports Section, U.K.A.E.A., Harwell.

MASON.—Mr. W. F. Mason, A.L.A., Regional Librarian, Marlborough, Wilts. Co.L., to resign.

MCDOWELL.—Mrs. T. McDowell, F.L.A., Reference Librarian, Devon Co.L. Hq., to be Children's Librarian.

MORTIMORE.—Mr. A. D. Mortimore, M.A., F.L.A., Branch Librarian, St. Marylebone P.L. to be Branch Librarian, Bristol Area, Gloucestershire Co.L.

PICKLES.—Mrs. P. Pickles, A.L.A., Technical Librarian, Burnley P.L., to be Technical Librarian, Chelmsford P.L.

PICKLES.—Mr. R. Pickles, F.L.A., Branch Librarian, Burnley P.L., to be Chief Assistant, Chelmsford P.L.

PRATT.—Miss G. M. Pratt, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Bedworth Regional L., Warwickshire Co.L., to be Mobile Librarian, Wilton Region, Wilts. Co.L.

PROCTER.—Mr. P. W. Procter, A.L.A., Reference Assistant, Lima P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Manchester P.L.

REID-SMITH.—Mr. E. R. Reid-Smith, A.L.A., Acting Librarian, British Council, Cyprus, to be temporary organizer of library services in Technical Schools, Cyprus Govt. Dept. of Education.

RUSSELL.—Mr. J. Russell, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Sheffield P.L., to be Librarian-in-charge, Droylsden and Audenshaw Area Ls., Lancs. Co.L.

STEVENSON.—Miss B. J. Stevenson, A.L.A., Assistant, Lewes Branch, East Sussex Co.L., to be Mobile Branch Librarian for N. Somerset, Somerset Co.L.

STONE.—Miss M. E. Stone, Children's Librarian, Hastings P.L., to be Children's Librarian, Chelmsford P.L.

TARRANT.—Mr. G. C. Tarrant, F.L.A., Deputy Librarian and Curator, Great Yarmouth P.L., to be Chief Assistant, St. Marylebone P.L.

TAYLOR.—Mr. L. E. Taylor, A.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, Museum and Art Gallery Curator, Bilston, to be Borough Librarian, Museum and Art Gallery Curator, Bilston.

THOMPSON.—Mr. A. Thompson, M.A., A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Science Museum Library, to resign.

THOMPSON.—Mr. G. A. Thompson, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Felling, Durham Co.L., to be Librarian, Hebburn Technical College.

TOMLINSON.—Mr. O. S. Tomlinson, F.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, Finchley P.L., to be City Librarian of York.

WAITE.—Miss M. C. Waite, A.L.A., Assistant Children's Librarian, Preston P.L., to be Children's Librarian.

WALKER.—Miss B. M. Walker, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant, Manchester P.L., to be Assistant, Birmingham P.L.

WALPOLE.—Mr. J. M. Walpole, B.A., A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Battersea P.L., to be Tutor-Librarian, Wednesbury Technical College.

WALTERS.—Mr. J. Walters, Assistant, Brierley Hill P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Bedworth Regional Library, Warwickshire Co.L.

WATSON.—Miss R. E. Watson, A.L.A., Librarian to the Royal Agricultural Society of England and to the Farmers' Club, to be Librarian, Digby-Stuart R. C. College, Roehampton.

#### Honours to Members

We are pleased to note that, in the recent Birthday Honours, Mr. R. Doherty, formerly City Librarian of York, and Mrs. J. L. Robinson, A.L.A., Director, Jamaica Library Service, received the award of M.B.E.

### Appointments Vacant

Chartered Librarians are advised to refrain from applying for any post in public libraries demanding Registration Qualifications (A.L.A. or F.L.A.) which is advertised in the General or Clerical Divisions of the National Scales or in accordance with the Miscellaneous Salary Scales.

#### NATIONAL COLLEGE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Cranwood Street, City Road, London, E.C.1.  
Principal: J. D. Mounfield, M.Sch. Tech., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for the post of LIBRARIAN. A new residential College, now almost completed at Weybridge, Surrey, will come into use on October next and the candidate appointed will be expected to take up his duties there and to organise the new library. Salary scale: £900 × £50 to £1,150. Local Government contrib. superan. fund. Application forms (obtainable from the College) should be sent to the Principal as soon as possible.

#### WANTAGE RADIATION LABORATORY

situated 6 miles from the  
ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, HARWELL

An ASSISTANT is required to undertake a wide variety of library duties including answering enquiries and dealing with requests for literature from scientific staff. Applicants should have (or obtain this summer) at least G.C.E. 'O' level in 4 subjects (including English and Maths. or Science), library experience desirable. The successful candidate will be encouraged to take the examinations of the Library Association.

Salary: £330 (at 16) rising to £725.

Send a POST CARD for details to the Group Recruitment Officer (1450/125), U.K.A.E.A., A.E.R.E., Harwell, Didcot, Berks.

*Contributions and communications (including advertisements) should be sent to the Editor, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, by the 15th of the month preceding that of publication (Tel. Eus. 5856 ext.9)*

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION EXAMINERS

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT EXAMINER in Registration Group A(i) (*Classification*). Applicants should give an account of their careers, including any teaching experience they have had, and name two referees. Examiners are required to give an undertaking that during the period of their service they will not give tuition, either orally or by correspondence, for the examination in which they mark.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1, by 31st August, 1959.

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR EXAMINER in Final, Part 4(b) (Library Work with Young People). Applicants should give an account of their careers, including any teaching experience they have had, and name two referees. Examiners are required to give an undertaking that during the period of their service they will not give tuition, either orally or by correspondence, for the examination in which they mark.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary, The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1., by 31st August, 1959.

#### Wanted

*Engineer*: Vol. 12, 1861, Part 2; Vol. 23, 1867, Part 1; Vol. 25, 1869, Part 1; Vols. 29-30, 1870; Vols. 35-36, 1873.

Replica to Chief Librarian, Tate Central Library, Brixton Oval, S.W.2.

#### For Sale

*National Geographic magazine*, 1946-1952. Mostly bound.—Box No. 2. L.A.R.

**We offer Librarians that rare combination :**

- Speedy delivery
- Intelligent service
- A really good *current* and *basic* stock

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